

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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JOYCE ZAIC,

Plaintiff,

v.

LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT, DANIELLE PIEPER,
SUNRISE MOUNTAIN VIEW
HOSPITAL, INC., CHRISTOPHER
SIMMS, NEAL MILLOT, B. EAGER, and
T. FREDERICK,

Defendants.

2:10-CV-01814-PMP-GWF

ORDER

Presently before the Court is Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and for Partial Summary Judgment (Doc. #9), filed on November 18, 2010. Plaintiff filed an Opposition (Doc. #18) on January 10, 2011. Defendants filed a Reply (Doc. #20) on January 20, 2011.

I. BACKGROUND

This case arises out of an incident that occurred on March 21, 2008 at the premises of Defendant Sunrise Mountain View Hospital, Inc. ("Mountain View"). (Pet. for Removal (Doc. #1), Ex. B. ("Compl.") at 4.) On that date, Plaintiff Joyce Zaic was visiting her father, Frank Zaic ("Frank"), who was a patient in Mountain View's intensive care unit. (Id.) Frank was in critical condition, and a standing medical order directed that only members of Frank's family were allowed into Frank's room. (Id.)

On March 21, 2008, Plaintiff was in Frank's room when her brother, Steven Zaic ("Steven") entered with his girlfriend, Defendant Danielle Pieper ("Pieper"). (Id.) Plaintiff

1 requested Pieper leave the room, as she was not a family member. (Id.) Pieper did not
2 comply, and when Plaintiff raised her voice at Pieper, Steven grabbed Plaintiff and placed
3 her face down on the ground until hospital staff arrived to pull Steven off of Plaintiff. (Id.
4 at 5.)

5 Plaintiff gathered her belongings and headed towards the elevator to leave
6 Mountain View. (Id.) Mountain View security officers, Defendants Neal Millot (“Millot”),
7 Christopher Simms (“Simms”), and an unidentified third officer, followed closely behind
8 Plaintiff and began banging their handcuffs against their hands. (Id.) Plaintiff previously
9 had been involved in an incident with Mountain View security officers during which she
10 was handcuffed, and thus she began to fear for her safety. (Id.) Plaintiff went back to her
11 father’s room rather than enter the elevator with the security officers. (Id.)

12 The security officers followed Plaintiff back to her father’s room and prevented
13 her from leaving. (Id.) Plaintiff called 911 to report the officers were harassing her and
14 would not let her leave. (Id.) A Mountain View nurse and one of the security officers also
15 called 911 and reported Plaintiff was trespassing. (Id.)

16 Defendant Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Officers B. Eager (“Eager”) and T.
17 Frederick (“Frederick”) responded to the calls. (Id. at 6.) The officers gave Plaintiff a
18 trespass card and escorted her outside. (Id.) The officers met with Pieper and gave Pieper
19 paperwork to effect a citizen’s arrest on Plaintiff. (Id.)

20 Plaintiff was arrested and placed into the Clark County Detention Center. (Id.)
21 She was released approximately seventeen hours later. (Id.) Plaintiff was charged
22 criminally based on Pieper’s allegations, but the criminal case against Plaintiff was
23 dismissed. (Id.)

24 Plaintiff thereafter brought this suit against Defendants Mountain View and its
25 two security officers, Simms and Millot; Defendant Las Vegas Metropolitan Police
26 Department and its two officers, Eager and Frederick; and Pieper. Plaintiff asserts claims

1 for violation of civil rights, assault and battery, intentional and negligent infliction of
2 emotional distress, civil conspiracy, respondeat superior, negligence and negligent hiring,
3 training and supervision, unlawful arrest and imprisonment, and malicious prosecution.

4 Defendants Mountain View, Millot, and Simms now move to dismiss and for
5 partial summary judgment on Plaintiff's claims for malicious prosecution, false
6 imprisonment, and battery. Defendants argue that none of them initiated the criminal
7 proceedings, and thus they cannot be liable for malicious prosecution. Defendants also
8 contend that because there was probable cause to arrest Plaintiff for trespassing, the security
9 officers lawfully could detain Plaintiff until police officers arrived. As the battery claim,
10 Defendants argue that Plaintiff does not allege any of the security officers ever touched her.

11 Plaintiff responds by clarifying that her malicious prosecution claim is directed at
12 Defendant Pieper only. As to false imprisonment, however, Plaintiff contends there is no
13 evidence she was ever read a trespass card at Mountain View, and in fact the available
14 evidence suggests she was not. Plaintiff contends she was permitted to be at Mountain
15 View on the date in question, she did nothing wrong, yet was detained after her brother
16 attacked her. As to the battery claim, Plaintiff requests leave to amend to clarify that the
17 security officers made physical contact with her, including placing her in handcuffs prior to
18 the police officers' arrival. Plaintiff also seeks to amend to add a Defendant, Maurice
19 Daveu, as the previously unidentified third Mountain View security officer.

20 **II. DISCUSSION**

21 In considering a motion to dismiss, "all well-pleaded allegations of material fact
22 are taken as true and construed in a light most favorable to the non-moving party." Wyer
23 Summit P'ship v. Turner Broad. Sys., Inc., 135 F.3d 658, 661 (9th Cir. 1998) (citation
24 omitted). However, the Court does not necessarily assume the truth of legal conclusions
25 merely because they are cast in the form of factual allegations in the plaintiff's complaint.
26 See Clegg v. Cult Awareness Network, 18 F.3d 752, 754-55 (9th Cir. 1994). There is a

1 strong presumption against dismissing an action for failure to state a claim. Ileto v. Glock
 2 Inc., 349 F.3d 1191, 1200 (9th Cir. 2003). A plaintiff must make sufficient factual
 3 allegations to establish a plausible entitlement to relief. Bell Atl. Corp. v Twombly, 550
 4 U.S. 544, 556 (2007). Such allegations must amount to “more than labels and conclusions,
 5 [or] a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action.” Id. at 555.

6 Summary judgment is appropriate “if the pleadings, the discovery and disclosure
 7 materials on file, and any affidavits show that there is no genuine issue as to any material
 8 fact and that the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c).
 9 A fact is “material” if it might affect the outcome of a suit, as determined by the governing
 10 substantive law. Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). An issue is
 11 “genuine” if sufficient evidence exists such that a reasonable fact finder could find for the
 12 non-moving party. Villiarimo v. Aloha Island Air, Inc., 281 F.3d 1054, 1061 (9th Cir.
 13 2002). Initially, the moving party bears the burden of proving there is no genuine issue of
 14 material fact. Leisek v. Brightwood Corp., 278 F.3d 895, 898 (9th Cir. 2002). After the
 15 moving party meets its burden, the burden shifts to the non-moving party to produce
 16 evidence that a genuine issue of material fact remains for trial. Id. The Court views all
 17 evidence in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. Id.

18 **A. Malicious Prosecution**

19 Plaintiff clarifies she is not asserting a malicious prosecution claim against
 20 Defendants Mountain View, Millot, or Simms. The Court therefore will deny as moot
 21 Defendants’ motion to dismiss or alternatively for summary judgment as to this claim.

22 **B. False Imprisonment**

23 Under Nevada law, to establish a false imprisonment claim, the plaintiff must
 24 show she was “restrained of [her] liberty under the probable imminence of force without
 25 any legal cause or justification.” Garton v. City of Reno, 720 P.2d 1227, 1228 (Nev. 1986)
 26 (quotation omitted); Lerner Shops of Nev., Inc. v. Marin, 423 P.2d 398, 400 (Nev. 1967).

1 The plaintiff need not establish lack of probable cause in her case in chief. Garton, 720
2 P.2d at 1229 n.1. Rather, justification for the detention, such as probable cause to effect an
3 arrest, is an affirmative defense. Marschall v. City of Carson, 464 P.2d 494, 497 (Nev.
4 1970). Probable cause would exist where the plaintiff is trespassing and refuses to leave the
5 defendant's premises upon request. Bonamy v. Zenoff, 362 P.2d 445, 446-47 (Nev. 1961).

6 As an initial matter, the Court will not consider on summary judgment any of the
7 exhibits Defendants attach to their motion. The exhibits are unauthenticated and hearsay.
8 Orr v. Bank of Am., NT & SA, 285 F.3d 764, 773, 778 (9th Cir. 2002). The Court also will
9 not consider the exhibits on dismissal, as none are attached to the Complaint, subject to
10 judicial notice, incorporated by reference in the Complaint, or documents upon which
11 Plaintiff's claims depend. Knievel v. ESPN, 393 F.3d 1068, 1076 (9th Cir. 2005); United
12 States v. Ritchie, 342 F.3d 903, 907 (9th Cir. 2003).

13 Plaintiff alleges she was permitted to be at the hospital visiting her father, and
14 Plaintiff denies she ever previously had been read a trespass card. Plaintiff alleges she did
15 nothing wrong on the date in question, and in fact was the victim of an assault by her
16 brother. Plaintiff alleges several of the hospital's nurses observed this assault and had to
17 pull Plaintiff's brother off of her. Plaintiff contends there was no basis for the security
18 officers to refuse to let her leave her father's hospital room until police officers arrived.
19 Plaintiff has stated a false imprisonment claim.

20 Even if the Court considered Defendants' exhibits, a genuine issue of material
21 fact would remain as to this claim. Defendants present evidence that Plaintiff was involved
22 in several incidents at the hospital leading up to a purported reading of a trespass card to
23 Plaintiff three days prior to this incident. However, in her interrogatories signed under
24 penalty of perjury, Plaintiff denies she was read a trespass card three days prior to the
25 incident in question. (Pl.'s Resp. & Opp'n to Defs.' Mot. to Dismiss & for Partial Summ. J.
26 (Doc. #18), Ex. 1 at 9.) Plaintiff further avers she was allowed back into the hospital the

1 next day. (Id. at 17.) Plaintiff was present in the hospital prior to her brother arriving, and
 2 there is no evidence anyone at the hospital called the police or otherwise told Plaintiff to
 3 leave because she was trespassing. Defendants present no evidence Plaintiff was arrested
 4 for trespassing on the date in question, even though Defendants contend she was read the
 5 trespass card three days prior.

6 Defendants also assert that even if Plaintiff had not been read the trespass card
 7 before, she was trespassing the day of the incident because, given the commotion, the
 8 hospital could request her to leave. However, Defendants present no evidence that they
 9 asked her to leave and that she refused to comply with their request. According to Plaintiff
 10 in her interrogatory responses, it was the police officers who informed her that the hospital
 11 did not want her on the property, after the alleged detention by the security guards already
 12 had occurred. (Id. at 3-4.) The Court therefore will deny Defendants' motion as to this
 13 claim.

14 **C. Battery**

15 Under Nevada law, battery is "any willful and unlawful use of force or violence
 16 upon the person of another." Nev. Rev. Stat. § 200.400(a); see also Wright v. Starr, 179 P.
 17 877, 879 (Nev. 1919) (defining battery as "[a]ny unlawful beating, or other wrongful
 18 physical violence or constraint, inflicted on a human being without his consent").
 19 Plaintiff's Complaint as presently pled does not allege Defendants Simms or Millot ever
 20 touched her. Plaintiff's battery claim therefore is subject to dismissal. However, Plaintiff
 21 seeks leave to amend.

22 Generally, a plaintiff may amend his or her complaint once "as a matter of
 23 course" within twenty-one days after serving it, or twenty-one days after service of a
 24 responsive pleading or motion. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(1). In all other cases, a party may
 25 amend its pleading only by leave of court or by written consent of the adverse party. Fed.
 26 R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). "The court should freely give leave when justice so requires." Id.; see

1 also Foman v. Davis, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962) (“Rule 15(a) declares that leave to amend
 2 ‘shall be freely given when justice so requires’; this mandate is to be heeded.”). The Court
 3 considers five factors in deciding whether to grant leave to amend: “(1) bad faith, (2) undue
 4 delay, (3) prejudice to the opposing party, (4) futility of amendment, and (5) whether
 5 plaintiff has previously amended his complaint.” Allen v. City of Beverly Hills, 911 F.2d
 6 367, 373 (9th Cir. 1990) (citing Ascon Props., Inc. v. Mobil Oil Co., 866 F.2d 1149, 1160
 7 (9th Cir. 1989)). The futility analysis determines whether the proposed amendment would
 8 survive a challenge of legal insufficiency under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6).
 9 Miller v. Rykoff-Sexton, Inc., 845 F.2d 209, 214 (9th Cir. 1988).


10 The Court will grant Plaintiff’s request for amendment. There is no suggestion
 11 of bad faith, undue delay, or prejudice to Defendants. Plaintiff has not previously amended
 12 her Complaint. Defendants contend amendment would be futile, but Plaintiff asserts she
 13 will be able to allege facts that Defendants handcuffed her prior to the police officers
 14 arriving. Additionally, Plaintiff seeks to add a Defendant now that the identity of the third
 15 Mountain View security officer has been revealed. The Court therefore will grant Plaintiff
 16 leave to amend.

17 **III. CONCLUSION**

18 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss and for
 19 Partial Summary Judgment (Doc. #9) is hereby GRANTED in part and DENIED in part.
 20 The motion is granted with respect to Plaintiff’s battery claim against Defendants Sunrise
 21 Mountain View Hospital, Inc., Christopher Simms, and Neal Millot.

22 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff may file an amended complaint within
 23 thirty (30) days from the date of this Order.

24 DATED: March 2, 2011

25 
 26 PHILIP M. PRO
 United States District Judge